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Epoch, 1900 Jan. 0.0, Berlin M. T.

$M = 296^\circ\ 42'\ 7''.9$ $\phi = 1^\circ\ 13'\ 23''.3$
$\omega = 46\ \ 39\ \ 31\ .5$ $\mu = 736''.622$
$\Omega = 92\ \ 44\ \ 39\ .0$ $\log a = 0\ 455174$
$i = 3\ \ 13\ \ 15\ .8$ $m_0 = 16.7$ $g = 13.1$

The values of M and ω are subject to considerable uncertainty, on account of the small eccentricity. The asteroid is the smallest that has yet been found. J. E. K.

NEW DOUBLE STARS.

My search for new double stars has resulted in the finding of thirty-seven new pairs (all under 5″) in the first four months of the present year. Twenty-five of these have distances of less than 2″, thirteen are under 1″, and five of them are very close. In general the 12-inch has been used for this work, but on two or three nights when the seeing did not admit of the use of high powers, some sweeping was done with the 36-inch telescope.

A few of the pairs found possess sufficient interest to warrant their publication here in advance of the complete list. These are:—

A. G. Cambridge 2997.

$6^h\ 3^m\ 22^s\ +29^\circ\ 15'$.

1900.201	343°.6	0″.58	7.5 – 8.5	3	12
.204	344 .0	0 .58	7.5 – 9.0	3	12
.209	348 .3	0 .46	7.5 – 8.5	3	36
.291	342 .4	0 .49	7.5 – 8.5	3	36
1900.23	344°.6	0″.53	7.5 – 8.6		

Found with the 12-inch on March 14th, while looking for the following star:—

A. G. Cambridge 3025.

$6^h\ 5^m\ 20^s\ +28^\circ\ 47'$.

1900.190	284°.8	0″.43	9.0 – 9.5	3	36
.193	288 .4	0 .52	8.7 – 9.3	3	36
.209	293 .3	0 .52	8.5 – 9.2	3	36
1900.20	288°.8	0″.49	8.7 – 9.3		

Found with the 36-inch on March 10th.

SD −3° 1576.

$6^h\ 40^m\ 19^s\ -3^\circ\ 52'$.

AB.

1900.127	235°.4	0″.86	9.0 − 12.0	4	12
.152	238 .2	1 .03	8.5 − 13.0	4	36
.245	233 .6	1 .01	9.0 − 12.5	3	36
1900.17	235°.7	0″.97	8.8 − 12.5		

AC.

1900.152	320°.0	4″.94	− 14.5	4	36
.245	320 .6	5 .03	− 14.5	3	36
1900.20	320°.3	4″.98	− 14.5		

The close pair was found with the 12-inch on February 15th, and the third star added with the large telescope.

SD − 3° 1603.

6^h -3°

1900.127	147°.2	4″.07	7.5 − 8.2	3	12
.130	145 .4	4 .02	7.5 − 8.2	2	12
.152	147 .8	4 .21	7.8 − 8.4	4	36
1900.14	146°.8	4″.10	7.6 − 8.3		

This star is interesting mainly because it has not been seen before as a double star. This may be due merely to chance, or the pair may have been much closer in the early part of the century when this region of the sky was systematically examined by STRUVE and HERSCHEL.

DM + 72° 550.

$11^h\ 48^m\ 44^s\ +72^\circ\ 29'$.

1900.245	205°.5	0″.26	7.5 − 8.0	3	36
.346	210 .5	0 .30	7.0 − 8.0	3	36
1900.29	208°.0	0″.28	7.2 − 8.0		

Found with the 36-inch on March 30th, while measuring β 794, which is 2° farther north. R. G. AITKEN.

A REMARKABLE METEOR TRAIN.

A remarkable meteor train was observed at Mt. Hamilton on the night of March 29th. The meteor itself was seen in the east at about $9^h\,55^m$ by two of the ladies at the Lick Observatory, who